

Annual Report of Cultural Resources Management in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Fiscal Year 2012



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Executive Summary

For Fiscal Year 2012 each USFWS Region has reported its cultural resources accomplishments across the following major divisions: cultural resource compliance activities (which includes National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) data and USFWS National Register of Historic Places data, museum property (which includes, museum collections movement, museum collections condition, and collection repository totals). Detailed information for these divisions is included in Appendix 1. Select summary information is shown in Table 1 (page 4).

“Refuges are places where the people of today can renew the ties to their cultural heritage by viewing ancient and historic sites. These ties, delivered through the System’s public use programs, strengthen the connection between wildlife and people.”

Fulfilling the Promise 1999

Table 1. Cultural Resource Compliance and Museum Property Summaries for USFWS Regions for 2012

<i>Compliance</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of NHPA Reviews this FY	117	0	220	122	231	530	32	167	1,419
Number of uncompleted NHPA reviews this FY	146	0	50	13	0	20	300	73	602
Number of archeological surveys this FY	32	0	9	13	4	30	3	24	115
Number of acres surveyed this FY	613	0	50	38	2	1,000	200	156	2,059
Number of archeological sites this FY	29	0	3	63	3	3	2	2	105
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total Number of historic buildings or structures in the Region	0	0	0	0	0	680	38	0	718
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	7
Total Number of Archaeological Sites in the Region	864	0	3,556	2,396	925	1,652	3,957	1,292	14,642
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	0	0	0	439,750	2	500,000	620,200	0	1,559,952
Total Number of Paleontological Sites in the Region	2	0	0	0	0	50	0	4	56
<i>Region</i>									
<i>federal facilities</i>									
<i>n=117</i>	<i>Archaeology</i>	<i>Art</i>	<i>Ethnography</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Archives</i>	<i>Biology</i>	<i>Paleontology</i>	<i>Geology</i>	
1	10,741	5	1	55	20	480	166	0	
2	0						0	0	
3	34,695	102	2	577,320	9,576	1,225	66	0	
4	12,545	36	4	207	28,500	366	71	0	
5	5,453	417	4	1,328	37,880	6,043	63	0	
6	100	25	0	15,896	73,423	0	0	0	
7	21,000	11	31	28	66	7,000	200	0	
8	739	23	2	31	4	210	1	0	
9	0	0	0	100,000	33,400	0	0	0	
<i>Non-Federal</i>									
<i>n=175</i>									
1	61,443	0	1	0	0	0	640	0	
2	7						0	0	
3	619,483	30	0	0	0	204	2	0	
4	382,821	0	1	1	1,231,500	900	0	0	
5	99,525	1	0	106	0	128	0	0	
6	1,000,000	0	0	1	0	0	14,380	0	
7	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	14,488	0	0	36	0	0	62	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Around the Refuge System

Throughout 2012 USFWS cultural resources staff engaged in **Science and Research** projects that collected and used data recovered from archaeological sites. These data can be applied to larger issues, such as climate change, and can be used to help understand why a habitat has changed over time. **Training** projects help illustrate the importance of historical resources and provide guidance for their preservation to USFWS employees. **Partnership** opportunities help continue or establish corroborations between USFWS and other organizations. Tribes are an important partner when it comes to cultural resources and their cooperation is invaluable. **Education and Outreach** projects, a cornerstone of the USFWS,

take on a new dimension when coupled to archaeology and history. The interest people have in these subject areas connect well to larger environmental education programs already in place on Refuges and Hatcheries.

"We [Refuges] also strive to expand the application of science within the Refuge System beyond biological sciences and include physical, social, historical and cultural sciences in our programs and management."

Conserving the Future 2011

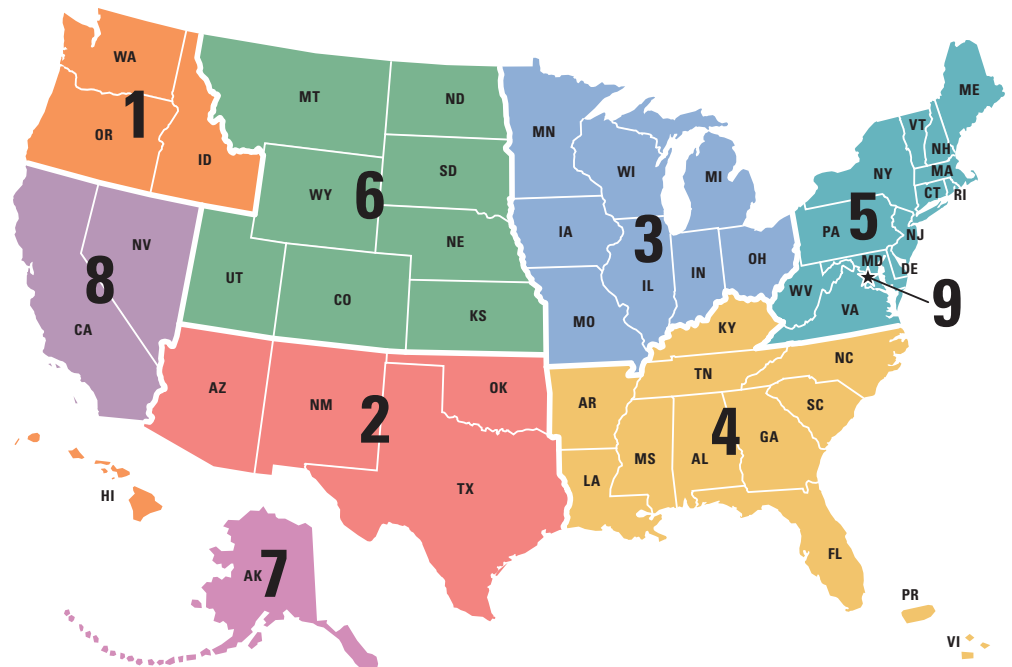


Figure 1. Regions of the US Fish and Wildlife Service

USFWS Headquarters

Education and Outreach

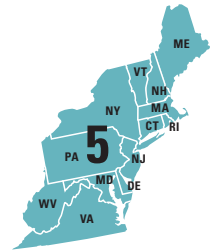
In 2012, the Headquarters took some steps to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Homestead Act of 1862. No legislation in the history of this country was more significant in altering fish and wildlife populations. Using the act, about 10% of the lands in the United States or 270 million acres was converted into farms and ranches. Millions of acres elsewhere were homesteaded and abandoned before the claims were completed. The changes in the landscape were so rapid that by the late 1800s, public and Federal government concerns led to changes in wildlife-related legislation and the development of Federal fish and wildlife bureaus. During the 1930s, efforts by the Roosevelt Administration to restore lands impacted by the act would establish the National Wildlife Refuge System and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an agency.

Content collected and developed for this commemoration was added to the FWS Historic Preservation website: <http://www.fws.gov/historicPreservation/HomesteadAct150/index.html>



Figure 2. Last Chance Ranch, a Homestead Act homestead, located on Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge

The Northeast



Education and Outreach

Refuge and Resistance: Great Dismal Islands Provide a Haven February 2012, saw the launch of a new program at the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge – the “Underground Railroad” Pavilion and its accompanying educational activity guide. The staff hopes the availability of the pavilion as a site from which to meditate on the lives of the African Americans who sought refuge here will foster an appreciation of the deeper dimensions of their history.

The 120,000-acre Great Dismal, thought to have once comprised over a million acres between Virginia’s James River and North Carolina’s Albemarle Sound is well-known for its history particularly that associated with George Washington. The Dismal Swamp Land Company, in which Washington had an interest, instigated the canal digging and timbering in the northwest parts of the swamp near Suffolk, Virginia. But long before European-Americans discovered its rich resources, enslaved Americans escaped to its deep forests, and lived, loved, and made communities of resistance to slavery on small areas of higher ground called mesic islands. And before they came, Native Americans used the swamp and continued to do so even after the Europeans arrived.

When Europeans discovered the valuable Atlantic white cedar and cypress timber, they created slave labor camps to dig the canals, build trails, and harvest the timber. This likely caused the refugees, known as maroons, to move further into the depths of the woods, trying to escape detection and re-enslavement. But the slave laborers and maroons met, and they developed an exchange system – the maroons helped the laborers to produce and exceed their quotas of timber products, particularly shingles and barrel staves, and the laborers likely gave them clothing, ceramics, and other things the maroons could not find in the swamp. It is likely the two groups also helped other slaves to escape their bondage.

Dr. Daniel Sayers of American University did his ground-breaking research in the Dismal for his Ph.D. dissertation with William & Mary, *The Diasporic World of the Great Dismal Swamp, 1630–1860*. From his work, we learned most of what we know and surmise about these people engaged in resistance and their interactions with slave laborers. Dr. Sayers continues to bring field schools to the swamp each summer to learn more, despite the suffocating heat and the swarming insects. For more information on the exhibit and upcoming events check out www.fws.gov/northeast/greatdismalswamp.



Figure 3. View of new interpretive panel at Great Dismal NWR telling the story of the history of the swamp.

The Midwest



Training

The 2012 Cultural Resources training course was hosted by the Midwest Region in June. Staff from across the USFWS attended to better understand requirements associated with cultural resources. James Myster and Meg VanNess, USFWS Regional Historic Preservations Officers (RHPO) from the Midwest and Mountain Prairie Regions, respectively served as core instructors for the class providing lecture based and hands on presentations that centered on compliance with NHPA.



Figure 4. Students clean artifacts during the class.



Figure 5. James Myster, Midwest RHPO, delivers a lecture during the class field trip.

Students participated in activities such as artifact washing to better understand the importance of museum collections (figure 4), reviewing compliance scenarios to understand NHPA, and took a field trip to the Rapid Lake unit of Minnesota Valley NWR (figure 5). The class, which had not been held in the Region for some time, was very well received by all who attended.

Science and Research

Since its move from DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in the face of the Missouri river floods of 2011, the Bertrand collection has been undergoing a complete update to its catalog (figure 6). 2012 saw this work continue with 231 boots and 180 boot fragments inventoried and cataloged. In addition catalog numbers were reapplied to 135 boots whose numbers were flaking off. In all, 105 boxes of boots have been fully cataloged, photographed and re-packed. Efforts are also being made to update records in ICMS (the Department of Interior [DOI] museum collections database). Object conditions in 10,000 records have been standardized and the archeological provenience of Bertrand artifacts from 650 of the 3,300 accession records have been entered in the system and updated to reflect DOI standards.

Also in 2012, two temporary catalogers were hired and have helped generate a total of 7,835 new catalog records, and modifications to 2,000 already existing records (figure 7).

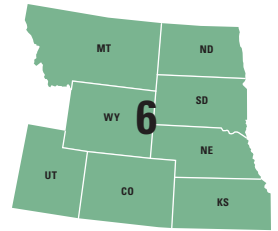


Figure 6. View of Bertrand collection drawers in their current temporary housing in Omaha, NE. The materials are being re-cataloged and inventoried and some have been returned to newly reopened visitor center at DeSoto NWR.



Figure 7. Kimberly Turner and Alexandra Carrier, catalogers, pose for a quick picture with the recently completed collections.

Mountain Prairie



Science and Research

D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery, Spearfish, SD, is proud to announce 16,800 catalog records in the ICMS database at the end of 2012. Although the collection is not completely cataloged, this number of records represents significant progress. This includes the work of many volunteers, interns, and seasonal and permanent staff. Funding has been provided by the USFWS, as well as the USFWS Retirees Association. Cataloged material is more accessible to researchers.

Photographs of many objects are included in the database. Prior to last summer, photographs were taken on a somewhat random basis. ICMS makes it very easy to attach photographs to the catalog record. Last summer, an intern from the local college, majoring in photography, photographed and attached several hundred photos to catalog records. With this good beginning, we are attempting to take pictures of all objects as they are cataloged. Another intern, from an out of state college, cataloged and photographed about 500 architectural drawings of fisheries facilities from around the United States. Some of the plans go back to the 1890s (figure 8).

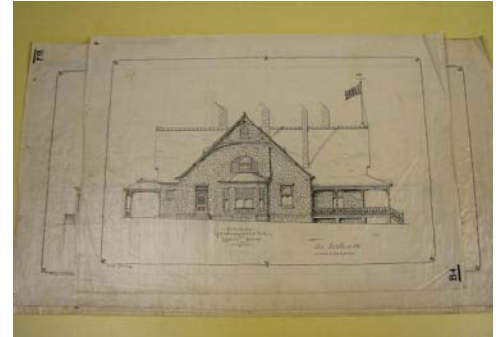
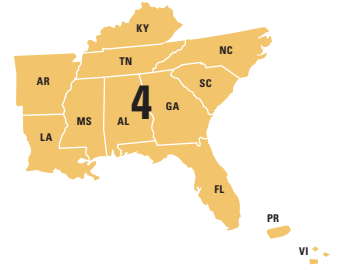


Figure 8. Example of an architectural drawing scanned and placed into the ICMS database for DC Booth National Historic Fish Hatchery. The document is one of many now accessible to researchers.



Education and Outreach

The Civil War and the USFWS

Rick Kanaski, Southwest RHPO, and Kevin Chapman participated in the Civil War Sesquicentennial Working Group at the Organization of American Historians and National Council on Public History's 2012 Annual Meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The working group was sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History and included historians from the Smithsonian, Georgia Historical Society, the Civil War Trust, European University Institute, Virginia Historical Society, and Loyola University. Using a series of case studies, the group discussed on-going national, state, and local efforts to interpret the American Civil War on its 150th anniversary. The USFWS case studies involved Camp Lawton, the Confederate-operated prison camp located on Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery and Magnolia Springs State Park, and The Grove, a 19th century rice plantation located on Ernest B. Hollings ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge.

Science and Research

Archaeological work at Lower Suwannee NWR

In April 2012, Dr. Kenneth Sassaman conducted archaeological testing at the Shell Mound Site on Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. The site is a large U-shaped shell works located at the terminus of a paleo-dune. A 2-meter tall sand and shell mound sits at its mouth. Methodology included LiDAR mapping of the site, excavation of two 1x2-meter units and one 1x1-meter unit, and a series of auger borings. Assisting Dr. Sassaman and his graduate students were volunteers from the Friends of the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuges. Adding to this effort was the steady stream of visitors that enabled the graduate students to talk about the on-going fieldwork and the place of Shell Mound in the area's cultural history.

Time Team America in the Region

Time Team America (TTA) filmed their archaeological investigations at the Camp Lawton Site in October 2012 (figures 9–16). The Confederate-run prisoner of war camp spans portions of Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery and Magnolia Springs State Park near Millen, Georgia. The investigations occurring on the USFWS-owned portion of the site included use of remote sensing

techniques, such as ground penetrating radar (GPR), magnetic susceptibility, magnetometry, and intensive metal detecting in a grassy block behind the Hatchery's residence. The objectives were to identify the stockade wall alignment; identify the magnetic and GPR signatures of features, such as the shebags [prisoners' huts], activity areas, and brick ovens; and examine previously identified artifact clusters or items having ferrous signatures. On the state park, the objectives were to identify the southwest corner of the stockade wall, as well as the main gate, the magazine in one of earthen gun batteries, and the Confederate occupation or administrative area.

The excavations uncovered two living floors; the first associated with brick, a hearth, and two charcoal-stained features. The second floor was a cluster of bricks and charcoal. A possible section of the stockade wall *was* uncovered in one of the 1-meter x 2-meter units, though additional excavation is required to confirm.

The investigations were made possible by volunteers from Georgia Southern University, Kennesaw University, Lamar Institute, Cypress Cultural Consultants, and descendants of former Union prisoners and Confederate soldiers.



Figure 9. Kibby buckle [part of the uniform hat band] found in the metal detecting block.



Figure 10. Hearth feature excavated during the TTA work.

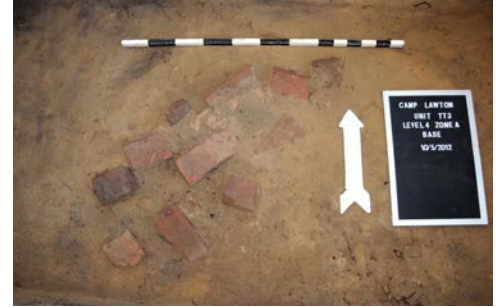


Figure 11. Brick feature uncovered during TTA work.



Figure 12. Potential stockade alignment [orange-colored soil between red lines].



Figure 13. Dan Battle & Kevin Chapman discussing one of the metal detecting hits.



Figure 14. Meg Watters discussing the remote sensing survey results.



Figure 15. Volunteers from Kennesaw State University excavating a brick feature.



Figure 16. Chelsea Rose [TTA archaeologist] and Dr. Sue Moore [GSU] discuss the excavations.



Science and Research

Sledge Island

A basic ethnohistorical study of Sledge Island, *Ayak*, located west and south of Nome, Alaska, was carried out by R.K. Harritt and Associates LLC under contract with the Service, Alaska Region.

Historic accounts describe the island's inhabitants as an autonomous, self-identified group with a distinctive name, *Ayakmiut*, engaged in widespread trade during the early years of the Russian presence in the area. Accounts of trade between Russians and the inhabitants of Cape Nome were not found during the present study, whereas Sledge Island appears regularly in accounts of villages with strongly developed trade interests. It is generally believed that the Sledge Islanders' trade pursuits extended into the earliest historic times in Alaska, with specific examples of trade occurring between Alaskans and the Chukchi as early as AD 1600. The Ayakmiut were therefore accomplished maritime traders, with their base of operations located on their tiny island (figures 17 and 18). The location of Ayak nevertheless provided effective access for a group of coasting traders, to access area as far as Kotzebue to the north, and Stuart Island, on the southern side of Norton Sound. Records of early historic contact with the Ayakmiut on the whole reflect the recognition that the small island was inhabited by Eskimos who were part and parcel of the Native population of northwest Alaska.

Prehistoric occupation of the island by presumed Ayakmiut ancestors is presently supported by a single radiocarbon date obtained in 2010, and limited information on the prehistoric use of the island, the provisional tenure of human use occupation extends to as early as 1450 AD. The period of prehistory identified occurs after



Figure 17. View of the Eastern portion of the island.



Figure 18. Southern portions of the island.

Western Thule culture had become established in northwest Alaska. The dwellings reported from early contact and noted in the present site map of the Ayak settlement; the portable artifacts collected by Nelson in 1880; and results of previous USFWS field work, when considered in concert with the radiocarbon date, are all consistent with Western Thule material culture found at other coastal locations in northwest Alaska.

Rats and Birds: Archaeology in the Rat Islands

The Rat and Birds archaeological project aimed to identify the potential for intensive research about Aleut culture and historical ecology from the prehistoric to historic eras on the Rat Islands. Because the project occurred at the same time as the rat eradication program on Rat Island, one major goal of our work was to provide data about changes in bird species through time. New archaeological field survey and testing targeted Rat Island and Kiska Island, while existing museum collections provided us with archaeological data from all islands in the group. The research was funded by a USFWS Challenge Grant and was performed by a cooperative academic and USFWS team using academic and federally supported institutions.

The team discovered more than 20 new archaeological sites on Rat and Kiska Islands. They include previously unknown Aleut village sites ranging from 5 to 25 house pits, and several single feature locations that include isolated house pits, stone tool scatters, remarkably old camp sites deeply buried in the island soils, a historic cross, and a previously undocumented WWII Japanese fighter plane. The team tested the Aleut cultural sites along with three previously known village sites. Radiocarbon dates from them are as recent as the era of contact with Russian explorers and traders (c. A.D. 1750s) to about 4,000 years ago. Many of the test pits revealed well-preserved bird bones along with sea mammal and fish faunal remains, stone tools, bone tools, art, and volcanic ash lenses. The ten days of survey was supported by Captain Billy Pepper and the crew from the M.V. Tiglax, and on Kiska Island the team camped with a National Park Service crew surveying the WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

Museum collections housed at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks gave us significantly more data about bird species present in Aleut village sites throughout the island group. The team identified bird bones from the museum and the newly excavated test pits using a comparative collection from the Birds Division of the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian. The resulting time sequenced list of species is too small to clearly identify species demographic shifts, but does show interesting patterns in Aleut use of different species.

Prehistoric sites on Amchitka include a remarkably large number of albatross leg bones cut into bone tools, and more raptor skeletons than sites on other islands. Sites on Rat and Kiska Islands include high proportions of auklet skeletons, with indications that these birds were hunted to provide skins for clothing as much as for food. Differences in the types of stone used to make tools give us hints that Rat Islands Aleuts preferred to make tools from particular types of materials, and did not have access to all areas of the island group – perhaps because of land ownership.

The team learned from the Rats and Birds Project that the record of the Aleut past is present in greater density and complexity than previous archaeologists documented. Many of the archaeological sites include well-preserved records of the Aleut past and the ecological history of the region.

The Pacific Northwest and Hawaii

Education and Outreach

Barns and Bluegrass

In May 2012, William L. Finley NWR once again hosted the annual Barns and Bluegrass, featuring cultural activities, live music, and tours of the historic structures. Farm tool interpretation and tours of the Fiechter House, Cabell Barn, Irwin-Cheadle Barn, and the Big Barn offer the visiting public a chance to experience the rich agricultural history of the refuge. Barns and Bluegrass Day is one of the few times the historic buildings can be toured, as they are normally closed to the public.

Historic buildings are not typically seen by the public as a primary component of Refuges, but Finley NWR has the unique opportunity of having seven historic structures within its boundaries. Two of the buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Fiechter House and the Irwin-Cheadle Barn (figures 19 and 20). Built in 1855 the Fiechter House is one of the oldest homes in the county. The two-story, side gable Greek Revival home saw thirteen children raised within its walls



Figure 19. Attendants learning about the Fiechter House located on the Refuge. A carriage house (not pictured) near the Fiechter House was the location of a recent USFWS training course for historic preservation. Photo: USFWS



Figure 20. Irwin-Cheadle barn with visitors during the Barns and Bluegrass event. Photo: USFWS

during its almost sixty year occupancy. Unique features of the house include dual entrances on the front and rear of the home, as well as a double hearth central chimney.

The Irwin-Cheadle Barn was built by Earnest Brimmer for the Irwin family in 1900. Brimmer built around twenty barns, as of 1988 only five barns have been authenticated as Brimmer's craftsmanship. Of those five the Irwin-Cheadle is the best preserved example of Brimmer's skills as a builder and designer. The barn's mortise and tenon joinery is distinctive for its time of construction.

The barns and farm homes remaining on Finley Refuge invite visitors to reflect on the agricultural way of life that these structures represent during a time that precedes the National Wildlife Refuge System. The historic buildings that remain harken to those bygone days but have now passed on to the next generation of land conservationists. Visitors exploring near the historic barns may now see resident barn owls and hear their familiar "hssss" call instead of the sounds of livestock (figure 21).



Figure 21. Barn owl inside the Irwin-Cheadle barn poses for an impromptu photo opportunity. Photo: USFWS

Appendix 1. 2012 Report Text and Data

I. Cultural Resource Management

Program History

Cultural resources (also known as historic properties or heritage assets) include: archaeological sites (both prehistoric and historic and their associated documentation), buildings and structures, landscapes, objects, and historic documents. These items form a tangible link with the past. As an agency of the Federal government, USFWS is responsible for, and committed to, protecting and managing these irreplaceable resources in a spirit of stewardship for future generations to understand and enjoy. A Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program was established at USFWS in the 1970s to manage the rich array of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. Its primary goals are to:

- identify, evaluate, and encourage preservation of cultural resources
- manage museum property collections
- consult with a broad array of interested parties
- promote heritage education
- provide expertise to USFWS programs, some of whom include, Federal Assistance, Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Realty, Endangered Species, Refuges, Fire, and Planning with respect to Cultural Resource needs

Since its inception, the program has expanded as cultural resource laws, requirements, and public concerns, continue to increase. The Federal Preservation Officer, located at Headquarters, coordinates the USFWS CRM program with many responsibilities

delegated to regional staff. These include professional archaeologists, historians, and museum specialists. Each cultural resource professional in the USFWS meets the Secretary of the Interior’s professional qualification standards for historic preservation qualifying them to conduct this type of work and serve as experts for this resource type.

Each Region employs at least one cultural resources specialist. These Regional Historic Preservation Officers provide expertise and management advice to Senior Regional leadership with respect to cultural resources (table 1).

The primary responsibilities of the Cultural Resource program and the RHPO is to facilitate Service compliance with the NHPA and comply with other authorities pertinent to cultural resources (for detailed information on these authorities see <http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/crp/authorities.html>), such as the NAGPRA and its Museum Property related responsibilities. Program staff also comments on cultural resource related policy and guidance and offer opportunities for training and education on cultural resources to both Service staff and the general public.

Table 1. USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officers

Region	Name	Contact
1 and 8	Anan Raymond	20555 SW Gerda Lane Sherwood, OR 97140 (503) 625-4377; fax: (503) 625-4887
2	David Siegel	P.O. Box 1306 Albuquerque, NM 87103 (505) 248-7396; fax: (505) 248-7950
3	James Myster	5600 American Boulevard West, Suite 1049 Bloomington, MN 55437 (612) 713-5439 (phone) (612) 713-5287 (fax)
4	Richard Kanaski	694 Beech Hill Lane Hardeville, SC 29927 (843) 784-6310 (ph), (843) 784-2465 (fax)
5	John Wilson	300 Westgate Center Drive Hadley, MA 01035-9589 (413) 253-8560; fax: (413) 253-8468
6	Meg VanNess	P.O. Box 25486 Denver Federal Center Denver, CO 80225 (303) 236-8155 x258; fax: (303) 236-8163
7	Debbie Corbett	1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 786-3399; fax: (907) 786-3976
9	Eugene Marino	4401 North Fairfax Dr. Arlington, VA 22203 (703) 358-2173; fax: (703) 358-2517

Staff and Budget

Funding for NHPA compliance comes from individual program dollars with the majority of these activities being conducted on Refuges and Hatcheries. This funding is used to support 20 cultural resource FTE (the second smallest cultural resources staff in DOI, Table 2), but does not include costs of cultural resource related contract work (e.g., survey, excavations, etc... that are not completed in house). A workload study completed in FY11 for the program indicated an additional 20 FTE are required to *keep pace* with **current** workloads. Additionally, Table 4 notes that 602 NHPA reviews were left uncompleted for FY12. Most were not reviewed because of a lack of staff. The impact here is that roughly 602 projects were not able to advance in FY12 because an NHPA review could not be completed. An investment in the additional FTE called for in the FY11 Workload Study would alleviate these obstacles and would allow better service to the field to execute the projects considered to be important to Refuge and Hatchery operations.

Internal Policies, Guidance, and Reporting for Cultural Resources

USFWS has developed several internal policies and handbooks that pertain to cultural resource program activities. 614 FW chapters 1–5 provides policy for compliance with the NHPA and coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

126 FW chapters 1–3 provides policy for the USFWS museum property program. It outlines responsibilities under federal statute as well as DOI standards, <http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/mp/museumPropPol.html>

Revision and updating for both FY 614 and 126 continues. New versions are expected to go into effect in FY14.

Performance

Because of Cultural resources are included in the USFWS Strategic Plan, several reporting requirements specifically for performance are also the purview of the RHPO. The Refuge Annual Performance Plan (RAPP) and Operations Plan (Ops) plan measures specific to cultural resources are:

- Number of archaeological sites in good condition

Table 2. Expertise within the Cultural Resources Program

Region	Acres (Refuges only)	Expertise	FTE
1	56,321,067	Archaeologist	8
2	2,847,585	Archaeologist	1
3	1,267,231	Archaeologist	1
4	3,146,048	Archaeologist	1
5	521,379	Archaeologist	3
6	2,500,979	Archaeologist	3
7	76,645,980	Archaeologist	1
8	2,189,809	Architectural Historian	1
9	-	Archaeologist	1

- Number of historic buildings in good condition
- Number of museum collections in good condition
- Number of paleontological sites in good condition

Data for the RAPP and the USFWS Division of Finance Required Stewardship Information (RSI) report are embedded within other data categories noted under Compliance with the NHPA and other sections of this report.

Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act

The USFWS RHPOs and, where applicable, their staff are the primary points of contact in each Region for cultural resource of historical/heritage asset related activities. They are the subject matter experts for the Regional Director, who retains final decision authority as per USFWS cultural resource policy (<http://www.USFWS.gov/historicPreservation/crp/policiesHandbook.html>). 98% of RHPO time is spent assisting the Regions or the Service to comply with Section 106 of NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider potential effects of their mission related activities on cultural resources. These activities can range from the construction of a cell tower to creation of impoundments for duck habitat. In many instances, the RHPO is able to provide information on the potential of these projects to impact cultural resources very quickly. In other examples, research and consultation is required. Table 4 shows data for NHPA

compliance activities of the program during the FY.

USFWS RHPOs also provide assistance in the development of Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and provide comments on USFWS grants that might have the potential to affect cultural resources. Not all Regions are equally active in CCP and HCP development.

The Regions noted compliance activities such as review of land acquisitions, CCP reviews, assistance with completing NEPA documents, review of Federal Highways projects (bridge replacements and highway realignments). Some also identified work with contractors and partners as falling under the compliance responsibilities. Region 7 noted an increase in compliance work for the Fisheries program mostly in the development of several programmatic agreements between Fisheries and the State of Alaska. Region 7 also noted compliance project reviews for:

- Broadband communications system involving towers, buried cables and a National Historic trail
- An EIS for a land exchange that involved cutting a road corridor across wetlands of international significance, a WWII landscape, and Wilderness
- Oil and gas development on over 150,000 acres of refuge lands
- A small land exchange involving a Native Corporation and Tribes Traditional Cultural landscape

- A platinum mine on salmon streams with multiple large archaeological resources
- A hydro-electric project
- Five land exchanges covering in excess of 45,000 acres on 3 refuges.

The land exchanges are requiring development of a Programmatic Agreement as well as a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with considerable mitigation. The resources for this work are slim and dwindling.

Monitoring

Table 5 notes Service involvement in monitoring its historic structures. These structures have been identified as requiring monitoring for various reasons, but mainly for interpretation. Many historic resources, like the Assateague lighthouse at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, are interpreted for visitors and their history incorporated

into visitor opportunities. Many of these interpreted sites include exhibits in their visitor centers and/or interpretive programs offered by USFWS staff to visitors.

In 2012, USFWS also launched a Vision team to examine how cultural resources are being interpreted and used throughout the Service with the goal of issuing some guidance and examples on how to do this. Interpretation guidance should be issued sometime in FY 14.

Region 7 has established a partnership with the Alutiiq Museum for monitoring archaeological sites on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge however no monitoring was conducted in 2012 because of lack of funding for the effort from USFWS.

Climate Change

In FY12, data from 53 high-risk Refuges was captured during the development of a Climate Change Primer for the USFWS. The information was added

to comment on how climate change is impacting various types of archaeological and historic sites. Erosion was the overwhelming impact factor identified by the RHPOs for all the Refuges. Other factors noted in lesser degrees were sea level rise and drought. Data collection for climate change is considered an important marker under monitoring of cultural resources and will become a permanent component for this report.

National Register Information

RHPOs also maintain National Register data for the Region. As their time permits, they focus on addressing the backlog of sites that are listed as **eligible** to the National Register. These properties must be reviewed and a determination made as part of compliance with the NHPA. Region 7 notes that Portions of Attu Battlefield, Kiska Occupation Site, and the Atka B-24 are included in World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. No progress has been made on developing a

Table 4. Cultural Resource Program – Compliance Activities*

<i>Compliance</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of NHPA Reviews this FY	117	0	220	122	231	530	32	167	1,419
Number of uncompleted NHPA reviews this FY	146	0	50	13	0	20	300	73	602
Number of archeological surveys this FY	32	0	9	13	4	30	3	24	115
Number of acres surveyed this FY	613	0	50	38	2	1,000	200	156	2,059
Number of archeological sites this FY	29	0	3	63	3	3	2	2	105
Number of archeological recovery projects this FY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total Number of historic buildings or structures in the Region	0	0	0	0	0	680	38	0	718
Number of condition assessments for historic buildings this FY	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	7
Total Number of Archaeological Sites in the Region	864	0	3,556	2,396	925	1,652	3,957	1,292	14,642
Total Acreage surveyed for archaeological sites in the Region	0	0	0	439,750	2	500,000	620,200	0	1,559,952
Total Number of Paleontological Sites in the Region	2	0	0	0	0	50	0	4	56

Table 5. Monitoring and Use of Cultural Resources

<i>CR Monitoring and Use</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of sites/buildings interpreted for visitors	5	0	0	9	0	8	10	4	41
Number of sites/buildings being maintained for research	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	6
Number of sites/buildings being maintained as a result of damage	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	5

management plan due to lack of interest on the part of the USFWS. The Corps of Engineers is planning major FUDS contaminants cleanups on all units of the National Monument and National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).

Table 6 shows current National Register and other National designation data.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The RHPO assists USFWS and Refuges Law Enforcement in cases that include an archaeological component or that violate the ARPA of 1979. This data is noted by the RHPOs but is also reported up through USFWS Law Enforcement channels. Table 7 notes ARPA related activities for the FY. Region 7 issued three permits in FY12, two for compliance related work associated with Oil and gas development on the Kenai NWR. One was for research on Alaska Maritime NWR.

Native American Graves Protection Repatriation Act

In addition to its responsibilities under NHPA, the USFWS also complies with NAGPRA and its regulations (43 CFR Part 10). NAGPRA address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations (parties with standing) to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. The statute requires Federal agencies and museums to provide information about Native American cultural items to parties with standing and, upon presentation of a valid claim, ensure the item(s) undergo disposition or repatriation.

Region 7 provided a report of its NAGPRA activities. They note that no Notices of Intent to Consults (NOIC's) or Notices of Intent to repatriate were submitted or published this FY. Three collections of human remains have been published and could be repatriated at any time. The affiliated tribe has not requested repatriation. The Region is working with these groups to ensure we are meeting their needs and expectations with regards to caring for the remains with the hope that this will result in the return and repatriation of about 50 individuals. The Region also notes that a student intern who was working on NAGPRA issues was terminated this summer due to a lack of funds.

Region 1 noted that they completed an inadvertent discovery Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe for discoveries on Sheldon NWR.

Region 6 notes the repatriation of 37 items listed in the 3 federal register notices – N1840 A, B and C. They break out as follows:

- A. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation – 8 items repatriated on May 4, 2012. 5 sacred objects (2 of these items are also objects of cultural patrimony); 3 objects of cultural patrimony and
- B. Blackfeet Tribe – 27 items repatriated on April 25, 2012. 27 sacred objects (one item is also an object of cultural patrimony)
- C. Crow Tribe – 2 items repatriated on April 17, 2012. 2 sacred objects

These repatriations close a case that the Region 6 Office of Law Enforcement had been processing since 2009.

In 2009 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a survey of federal agency compliance with NAGPRA. They directed the National NAGPRA office of the National Park Service to collect data from agencies that documents their NAGPRA compliance. Table 8 captures the USFWS information for this report.

Training, Education and Youth

In addition to responding to active NHPA undertakings and maintaining National Register designation data, the RHPO is also responsible for maintaining, when possible, opportunities for training and volunteering related to cultural resources. Table 9 shows all such outreach and volunteer activities that occurred in the FY with respect to USFWS cultural resources. Region 1/8 continues to be the busiest Region with respect to working with volunteers. They serve as a model to other Regions. Region 7 also reported using volunteers for artifact processing and two intern volunteers also attended an archaeology camp that was led by the Region 7 RHPO.

Since its inception, the USFWS Cultural Resource program has been offering a classroom based course on the program and compliance with Section 106 of

NHPA. The course is well attended from all programs in USFWS (usually about 30 students), members of our Friends groups can also attend, especially from those Friends groups who are actively engaged in preservation activities. Information about the FY12 course is presented in the Midwest Region section of this report.

In addition, an on line series of courses is still available through DOI Learn. The modules examine key elements of compliance with cultural resource authorities and seeks to provide helpful tips for employees faced with cultural resource issues. Topics covered include, an introduction to cultural resources, cultural resource laws, museum property management and understanding Section 106 – the latest module that takes an interactive, choose your ending style approach to understanding Section 106.

Regions noted training was also aimed at contractors involved in other kinds of work (e.g. biological monitoring, planning etc) to sensitize them to cultural resources and make them more aware of their importance. Region 7 also noted work with volunteers on survey projects to Adak on Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and monitoring on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Region 4 noted several professional papers presented to National and Local conferences and made to local organizations on the role of cultural resources on Refuge system lands.

The USFWS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) offers law enforcement training programs government wide. For the past 5 years they have offered a training course for compliance with ARPA. Several offerings of this course are made during the year. They are attended primarily by archaeologists and federal law enforcement officers. FLETC works with the USFWS cultural resources program to update this course and to market it to USFWS cultural resource staff.

In 2004, the USFWS cultural resource program launched its national website (<http://www.USFWS.gov/historicpreservation/>). The website has information on all aspects of the program including a section for Employee training. Here one can find documents, videos, and lectures for employees to increase their understanding of the program and the Service's responsibilities.

Table 6. National Designation Data

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Total number of NRHP eligible sites	0	100	30	66	15	267	3800	0	4,278
Total number of NRHP sites actually listed (provide list)	15	5	13	25	11	15	8	16	108
Total number of national monuments (provide list)	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
Total number of national historic landmarks (provide list)	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	2	11

Table 7. ARPA Data for the FY

	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of ARPA permits received this FY	2	0	6	11	1	6	3	0	29
Number of ARPA permits issued this FY	2	0	6	10	1	6	3	0	28
Number of ARPA consultations this FY	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	15
Number of ARPA violations this FY	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Number of ARPA arrests this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8. Status of Regional NAGPRA Compliance

<i>NAGPRA</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>
Number of published notices of inventory completion this FY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notice ID(s)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Total MNI in Notice(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assoc Funerary Objects in Notice(s)	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
Number of published notices of intent to repatriate this FY	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Notice ID(s)	0	0	0	0	0	N1840 A, B and C	0	0
MNI Repatriated this FY	0	0	1	27	14	0	1	0
Associated Funerary Objects Repatriated this FY	0	0	0	36	0	37	126	0
Number of NAGPRA consultations this FY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Culturally Affiliated Remains awaiting NAGPRA review	0	0	4	0	0	0	500	0
Total Number of Culturally Unaffiliated Remains awaiting NAGPRA review	0	1	46	0	0	2		0

Table 9. Cultural Resources Outreach and Volunteer Activities

<i>CR Outreach</i>	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>	<i>R5</i>	<i>R6</i>	<i>R7</i>	<i>R8</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of volunteer hours this FY	616	0	0	0	0	0	300	200	1116
Number of presentations to/for youth	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Number of projects involving youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

II. Museum Property Management

As of 2012, the Service is responsible for about 4.4 million objects that include: archaeology, art, ethnography, history, archives, biology, paleontology and geology. Approximately 28 percent of the total number of objects is maintained by Service units, while the remaining materials are curated in non-Federal repositories. The number and size of collections continue to grow as a result of cultural resource studies completed in response to the requirements of the NHPA.

The FY 2012 USFWS annual museum property summary report indicates that 117 USFWS units are responsible for managing museum property with most collections housed in 175 non-federal institutions. Responsibility for museum property collections has been reported at all administrative levels (e.g., the USFWS Headquarters, Regional Offices, field stations and administrative sites such as the National Conservation Training Center [NCTC]).

In FY12, USFWS continued its effort to re-certify its museum property, removing collections from museum property listing if they no longer met the definition of Museum Property and noted in Departmental Manual (DM) 411. Additionally, collections that have, for years, been attributed to USFWS control through various forms of limited or unverified information are no longer tracked by USFWS. For FY12, no collections meeting our requirements for de-listing were noted, however, 2 Federal and 7 non-federal repositories were reported as no longer housing USFWS collections and were removed from our totals.

Funding

In FY 2012, \$390,072 from the Service's Refuge Operations and Maintenance Activity has been allocated to Regions as Arts and Artifacts funding. This includes \$75,000 (from DOI and USFWS) for the Bertrand collection re-cataloging effort. Art and Artifacts funding has been used for program oversight and coordination, compiling inventory information, providing technical assistance and purchasing equipment and supplies for field stations. Additionally, Service repositories, including the D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge and NCTC, receive

additional operations and maintenance funding to maintain their collections, exhibits and facilities.

Table 2 lists funding needs based on a 2011 Workload Analysis for the USFWS Cultural Resources program that called for 1 additional FTE per Region to handle the agency's museum property needs. The report also noted a need for a doubling of the current USFWS Arts and Artifacts budget.

Museum Program Timeline

2013 – issuance of an updated Museum Property Policy (in progress);

2012 – accession any collections that meet the definition of museum property and that have not already been accessioned

2012 – issuance of a Workload Study for the USFWS Cultural Resources program – includes a component on museum property management.

2011 – Service archaeologist named National Curator for USFWS

2010 – the USFWS began to re-certify its museum property to only those that meet the definition of museum property as per DM 411 (on-going).

2009 – GAO audit of NAGPRA compliance

2009 – an online training course that includes museum property management was developed in conjunction with our National Conservation Training Center. The course is available through DOI Learn

2008 – a second OIG audit for museum collections

2007 – a follow on to the 1991 survey was initiated wherein 80 units reported meeting standards with 32 reporting that they did not.

1996 – NAGPRA assessment released to comply with that Act.

1992 – museum property policy and scope of collections guidance issued.

1991 – in response to the IG audit of 1990, the USFWS initiated a survey to identify specific weaknesses and deficiencies in how collections were being managed. Information submitted by approximately 180 USFWS units cited 14,932 deficiencies related to the

Table 1. Discipline Totals for USFWS Museum Collections

Region	Arch		Art		Ethno		Hist		Archives		Bio		Paleo		Geol		Regional Totals	
	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	Fed	Non-Fed
1	10,741	61,443	5	0	1	1	55	0	20	4	480	0	166	640	0	0	11,468	62,088
2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
3	34,695	619,483	102	30	2	0	577,320	0	9,576	0	1,225	204	66	2	0	0	622,986	619,719
4	12,545	382,821	36	0	4	1	207	1	28,500	1,231,500	366	900	71	0	0	0	41,729	1,615,223
5	5,453	99,525	417	1	4	0	1,328	106	37,880	0	6,043	128	63	0	0	0	51,188	99,760
6	100	1,000,000	25	0	0	0	15,896	1	73,423	0	0	0	0	14,380	0	0	89,444	1,014,381
7	21,000	25,000	11	0	31	0	28	0	66	0	7,000	0	200	0	0	0	28,336	25,000
8	739	14,488	23	0	2	0	31	36	4	0	210	0	1	62	0	0	1,010	14,586
NCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	33,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133,400	0
Total																	979,563	3,450,764

Table 2. Estimated funding needs for museum property

<i>Action</i>	<i>Need</i>	<i>Funding Amount</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
Increase the current number of FTE for the cultural resource program	Our workload analysis recommends an additional 8 FTE (GS 7, 9, 11) Service-wide to meet museum property responsibilities for FWS	\$271,832 (for 8 GS 7s)	The addition will allow for dedicated staff and time that can be allocated for other program components such as NAGPRA compliance
Create a National Curator/ NAGPRA coordinator position at the Washington level	This addition of 1 FTE (GS 11) will more effectively address FWS museum property	\$50,287	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardization of FWS organization against that seen in other Bureaus 2. Enhance the FWS ability to consult with Tribes on NAGPRA 3. Improve FWS ability to meet the needs of its programs (e.g. OLE NAGPRA needs)
Raise the current level of base funding available for museum property management	The current level that has been in effect since 1992 should be doubled and added to base funding for 2013. It should be revisited annually beginning in 2014.	\$770,000 (doubling of current amount)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Augment current ability to actively manage collections 2. Fund current agreements with non-federal repositories housing collections
Set aside 2 year money in FY 2013 for a review of FWS legacy collections	Special funding (equivalent to 1 FTE, GS 11, for 18 months) should be used for a contract to examine all FWS legacy collections for NAGPRA items.	\$50,287	Enable of review of FWS legacy collections for NAGPRA items
		\$1,142,406	

management of museum property. Cited deficiencies include the lack of documentation and plans to account for and protect museum property, improper environmental conditions, and lack of staff expertise. The review did indicate, however, that many units meet Departmental standards in terms of certain requirements addressing physical storage space and fire security.

Program Oversight

Oversight responsibility for the program resides with the Assistant Director – Refuges and Wildlife at the national level. The Division of Refuges, Headquarters, has been delegated lead responsibility for providing overall direction and coordinating activities related to the program. Policy development and day-to-day program coordination are duties of the USFWS National Curator. Each Regional Director has designated one or more individuals to coordinate functions within their respective Regions and with the Headquarters. The Service also participates in the Department's Heritage Asset Partnership and Interior Museum Program Committee. As per the 1992 FWS Museum Property policy, each Regional Director has designated one individual as a Regional Museum

Property coordinator (on a collateral duty basis) to provide assistance to units and oversee the completion of program activities. None of the Regional coordinators has extensive training or experience in managing collections, although all possess a basic understanding of program objectives and standards for managing primarily archaeological collections. Regional coordinators have received, at a minimum, introductory training on the program's administrative and technical requirements and a few have attended an 80-hour curatorial methods training course.

Long-Term Objectives

Given the breadth of its collections and number of units involved in managing museum property, the USFWS efforts to meet Federal and Departmental standards will require work to be phased in over a long-term basis. The exact timetable for completing this work is largely dependent upon available funding and FTEs. While work to identify and assess the condition of USFWS collections located in non-USFWS facilities continues, priority is being placed on meeting legal mandates and protecting collections in the possession of

offices. The program's major objectives are to:

1. Re-certify that USFWS museum property collections meet the definition of museum property as per DM 411;
2. update policies, procedures and standards for the management of museum property;
3. assess the condition of collections, identify deficiencies and initiate necessary corrective actions;
4. provide for necessary conservation of museum property and ensure its adequate use and storage;
5. connect the protection and use of museum property within the USFWS mission and various program objectives, specifically for interpretation, research, and education; and, develop a network of individuals and offices that are available to provide subject expertise and technical assistance to USFWS units managing museum property.

FWS Region and Repositories

Region 7 provided some description for its museum property activities. They note that additional collections continue to be made as a result of compliance work however lack of funding and personnel keep these collections from being fully processed. All support to Region 7 museums ended this summer as budget priorities were shifted elsewhere. Recurring annual costs for curation include 5,000 to the Burke Museum in Seattle Washington and \$5,000 to the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak. USFWS must provide \$20,000 to the University of Alaska Museum of the North to accession and shelve a collection of WWII materials take from the Attu NHL. No funds were made available to the Museum for rehabilitation of any of about 300 collections on their shelves, nor has any been made available to the University of Oregon Museum or the Pratt Museum to remedy defined problems.

NCTC

The National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) in Shepherdstown West Virginia is the “home” of the US Fish and Wildlife Service and serves as the National training center for all USFWS training. The Fish and Wildlife Service Museum, located within the NCTC, tells the story of the Service within the context of the American conservation movement. The NCTC archives contain an extraordinary collection of about 2600 cataloge files comprised of more than 100,000 objects, photographs, books, and documents. The museum also contains materials from the broader conservation community, including an extensive collection of materials and artwork from the National Wildlife Federation. The museum collection contains an extensive collection of important and sometimes rare conservation books, and the NCTC museum houses an additional collection of un-accessioned, “important” conservation books. The center has one FTE devoted to museum collections and also houses the office of the Service Historian.

In FY12 there were no changes or updates from FY11 where the controlled property (firearms) inventory was updated, and a 100% inventory of controlled property was completed as was a random 5% inventory of the entire collection and an inventory of loan objects. The National Wildlife Federation collection of over 3100 original artworks for NWF stamp series was catalogued, conserved, and digitally copied. All

new accessions and catalog records were entered in the ICMS database. The cataloging and conservation of the collection is on-going. Key entry and sign-in security measures were maintained. IPM and environmental monitoring was strictly adhered to according to 411 DM standards. Preventive conservation procedures were carried out on all incoming materials to the museum storage facility. The resource file system was upgraded and expanded. This system makes information immediately accessible to researchers and the interested public. A similar 30 requests for information regarding conservation methods, and NCTC holdings, as well as FWS history were answered, with books, pamphlets, Xerox copies, and photographs forwarded to the requestors.

DC Booth National Historic Fish Hatchery

In 1983 the Spearfish National Fish Hatchery was closed by the Service. The City of Spearfish, under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Service, began to operate the Spearfish hatchery. It was renamed the D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery (DCB). In 1989 discussion among the Directorate of the Service resulted in the reestablishment of a position at DCB. This was in recognition of the potential public information and interpretation benefits to the Service. An administrative person followed in 1991 and a museum curator was hired in 1992. Current Service employees stationed at and responsible for DCB are the Director, Museum Curator, Administrative Officer, and Maintenance Worker. Three additional Service employees are stationed at DCB. Full control and responsibility for the hatchery operations reverted from the City to the Service on 1 Jan 1993.

The potential public information and interpretation benefits to the Service at DCB were recognized in 1989 by the Deputy Director, after discussion among the Directorate. This is accomplished through the preservation of the historic site and through the museum collection. As the National site to collect, preserve, protect, make accessible to researchers, and interpret the history of fisheries management, the site has ample resources available. The facility also serves as a collection site and provides technical assistance on museum property management for other service programs. D.C. Booth serves Region 6

as an outreach and education facility to improve effectiveness in communicating the Service's roles and responsibilities for fish and wildlife resources.

For FY12, DCB continued entering its collections into the ICMS.

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge
DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, located in Missouri Valley, Iowa, is home to a premier archeological collection of over 250,000 artifacts excavated from the buried hold of the Steamboat *Bertrand*. On April 1, 1865, the sternwheeler hit a sawyer, or submerged log, twenty miles north of Omaha, Nebraska. Bound for the newly discovered goldfields of Montana from St. Louis, Missouri, the *Bertrand* sank into the depths of the Missouri River; her cargo was a complete loss. Local folklore indicated the ship carried whiskey, gold and flasks of mercury for use in the mining process, a treasure trove worth hundreds of thousands of dollars!

Using historical documents and a flux gate magnetometer, modern salvors, Sam Corbino and Jesse Pursell discovered the wreck on DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in 1968. Since the boat was on government property, the salvors agreed under the requirements of the American Antiquities Preservation Act of 1906, to hand all man-made artifacts over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for permanent exhibition and preservation in a public museum. By 1969, the vessel's extant hull was completely excavated from its thirty feet deep, mud tomb under the auspices of National Park Service archeologists. Unfortunately for the salvors, the treasure they sought had eluded them. Insurance Company divers had removed most of the mercury and other valuables in 1865. In spite of this fact, a diversity of tools, clothing, food, and equipment remained in the hold.

A Visitor Center, built by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1981, accommodates the artifacts from the *Bertrand*. An environmentally-controlled collection storage area protects the cargo of the boat. The Visitor Center also contains a conservation laboratory for *Bertrand* artifact preservation, research library, theater and exhibition galleries. Permanent exhibits discuss the impact steamboat cargoes and passengers brought to the frontier through the building of towns, farming, logging and mining. Each of these pursuits, while

assuring prosperity and growth, initially produced a long term adverse effect upon the environment and wildlife habitats. Displays address the history of wildlife refuges, which were created to alleviate these problems. Temporary exhibits include a variety of topics from art shows to interpretive programs.

For FY12, staff at DeSoto continued to re-catalog the collections. Funds (25k) from the DOI, Property and Acquisitions Management program and from the Region (50k) helped retain several temporary staff to work exclusively on this project. It is hoped that the collection will be fully re-cataloged and entered into ICMS before the end of calendar year 2013.

USFWS Cataloging
USFWS offices report that approximately 2.62 million objects (59% of total items) have been cataloged and accessioned, 80% of which are archaeological collections managed by

non-USFWS institutions. The remaining 20% consists of items maintained by agency field stations that have been cataloged according to Departmental and USFWS standards.

USFWS Collection Movement (USFWS Additions and Withdrawals information)
Each year, museum collections ‘move’ from place to place. They are generated and reach a final storage location, they are removed from the system and are disposed of at another location. For FY12 Table 3 lists the Collection ‘Movement’ that occurred. USFWS retains control of all materials noted below.

USFWS Collection Condition
For FY12 a total of 292 facilities hold USFWS collections. 117 are USFWS repositories and the remaining 175 are non-federal repositories. Data on the condition of non-federal repositories is currently being updated and the condition of the 3 USFWS museum

facilities is reviewed annually. For USFWS field stations that hold museum collections (federal repositories) Table 4 notes the current Facility Condition Index (FCI) for that facility, where available. FCI is defined as deferred maintenance divided by replacement cost and is the main designator used by USFWS Facilities to speak to condition for the particular asset. An FCI of 0–0.14 indicates a good to fair condition while an FCI of 0.15 or over indicates poor condition. If a facility has a poor FCI and holds museum property, the field station will be advised to move those materials to a location with a better FCI. Though FCI does not speak to museum standards, USFWS believes this is a good first step to coalescing collections on its stations into better conditions. Table 5 notes information for USFWS non-Federal facilities. For FY12 there are 175 non-federal facilities that curate USFWS collections. Most have a condition rating of Fair. These ratings are scheduled to be updated in the coming FY.

Table 3. Collection Movement for FY12

<i>Region</i>	<i>Materials from</i>	<i>Materials sent to</i>	<i>Archeology</i>
5	Cape May National Wildlife Refuge ARPA permitted researcher	New Jersey State Museum	2000
5	Missisquoi NWR (Contractor)	Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center	72 boxes
5	Wallkill River NWR (ARPA permitted Contractor)	New Jersey State Museum	1164

Table 4. Federal USFWS Repositories Information

<i>Region</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Accountable/ Custodial Official</i>	<i>Collection Location (the actual room or area the materials reside in)</i>	<i>Location Facilities Condition Index : (0.00 Acceptable <.15> Unacceptable 1.00)</i>
1	Dungeness NWR	Kevin Ryan	Headquarters	0.00
1	Kauai NWR Complex	Shannon Smith	Kilauea Point Visitors Center	0.22
1	Midway Atoll NWR	Sue Schulmeister	Headquarters	0.13
1	Quilence NFH	Ron Wong	Attic	0.00
1	Regional Office	Robin West	CRT Office	0.00
1	Turnbull NWR	Dan Matiatos	EE Center	0.90
1	William L. Finley NWR	Doug Spencer	Fiechter House	0.65
3	Agassiz NWR	Craig Mowry	Main Office	1.67
3	Big Stone NWR	Alice Hanley	Main Office	1.80
3	Crab Orchard NWR	Vacant	Main Office	0.10
3	DeSoto NWR	Tom Cox	Main Office	0.94
3	Fergus Falls WMD	Larry Martin	Main Office	0.00
3	Hamden Slough NWR	Ryan Frohling	Main Office	1.06
3	Illinois River Wildlife and Fish Refuge	Lee Albright	Main Office	
3	Mingo NWR	Ben Mense	Main Office	0.00
3	Minnesota Valley NWR	Charlie Blair	Main Office	1.30
3	Neal Smith NWR	Christy Smith	Main Office	0.05
3	Necedah NWR	Doug Staller	Main Office	0.00
3	Neosho NFH		Main Office	0.00
3	Ottawa NWR	Jason Lewis	Main Office	0.13
3	Regional Office	James Myster	Main Office	
3	Rice Lake NWR	Walt Ford	Main Office	0.65
3	Rydell NWR	David Bennett	Main Office	0.67
3	Saint Croix WMD	Thomas Kerr	Main Office	1.24
3	Seney NWR	Mark Vaniman	Main Office	0.29
3	Sherburne NWR	Anne Sittauer	Main Office	1.06
3	Shiawassee NWR	Steve Kahl	Main Office	0.32
3	Squaw Creek NWR	Ronald Bell	Main Office	0.61
3	Swan Lake NWR	Steve Whitson	Main Office	0.93
3	Tamarac NWR	Neil Powers	Main Office	0.00
3	Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge	Tim Yager	Main Office	0.00
3	Windom WMD	Todd Luke	Main Office	0.05
4	Big Lake NWR	Aaron Mize	Visitor Center	0.00
4	Savannah Coastal Refuges (RKs office)	Rick Kanaski	Regional Archaeologist's Office	0.00
4	St. Mark's NWR	Terry Peacock		
4	Wheeler NWR	Dwight Cooley		
5	Back Bay NWR	Jared Brandwein	EE Building	
5	Blackwater NWR	Suzanne Baird	Unknown	
5	Bombay Hook NWR	Oscar Reed	Headquarters Lobby, Offices	

Table 4. Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Accountable/ Custodial Official</i>	<i>Collection Location (the actual room or area the materials reside in)</i>	<i>Location Facilities Condition Index : (0.00 Acceptable <.15> Unacceptable 1.00)</i>
5	Canaan Valley NWR		Headquarters	
5	Cape May NWR	Brian Braudis	Headquarters	
5	Chincoteague NWR	Lou Hinds	Archive Room, Headquarters	
5	Craig Brook NFH		Headquarters	
5	Eastern Neck NWR	Suzanne Baird	Headquarters	
5	Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR	Susan Rice	Headquarters, Storage Building	
5	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Barnegat Division)	Virginia Rettig	Headquarters,	
5	Elizabeth Morton NWR	Michelle Williams		
5	Erie NWR	Thomas Roster		
5	FWS Regional Office	Shelley Small	Regional Office	
5	Glen L Martin NWR	Suzanne Baird	Headquarters of Martin	
5	Great Dismal Swamp NWR	Chuck Lowie	Headquarters	
5	Great Meadows NWR	Elizabeth Herland	Headquarters	
5	Great Swamp NWR	Bill Koch	Headquarters	
5	Iroquois NWR	Thomas Roster	environmentally controlled cube in Maintenance Shop[
5	John Heinz NWR at Tinicum	Gary Stoltz	Education Center	
5	Maine Coastal Islands NWR	Beth Goettel		
5	Mason Neck NWR	Greg Weiler		
5	Missisquoi NWR	Ken Sturm	Headquarters	
5	Montezuma NWR	Tom Jasikoff	Visitor Center	
5	Moosehorn NWR	William Kolodnicki	Headquarters	
5	Ninigret NWR	Charles Vandemoer	Kettle Pond Vis. Center	
5	Occoquon NWR	Greg Weiler		
5	Ohio River Islands NWR		Headquarters	
5	Parker River NWR	Graham Taylor	Headquarters	
5	Patuxent Research Refuge	Brad Knudsen	National Wildlife Visitor Center	
5	Prime Hook NWR	Art Coppola		
5	Rachel Carson NWR	Ward Feurt	Headquarters	
5	Rappahannock River NWR	Andy Hoffman	Wilna House	
5	Sachuest Point NWR	Charlie Vandemoer	Visitor Center	
5	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Andrew French	Great Falls Discovery Center	
5	Stewart B. McKinney NWR	Richard Potvin	Headquarters	
5	Sunkhaze Meadows NWR	Beth Goettel	Headquarters	
5	Trustom Pond	Charlie Vandemoer		
5	Wertheim NWR	Michelle Williams	Visitor Center	
5	West Virginia Field Office	Thomas Chapman	Headquarters	
6	Arrowwood NWR	Kim Hanson	unknown	
6	Browns Park NWR	Chris Dippel	unknown	
6	Charles M Russell NWR	Rick Potts	unknown	

Table 4. Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Accountable/ Custodial Official</i>	<i>Collection Location (the actual room or area the materials reside in)</i>	<i>Location Facilities Condition Index : (0.00 Acceptable <.15> Unacceptable 1.00)</i>
6	Chase Lake NWR	Neil Shook	unknown	
6	D.C. Booth NHFH	Randi Smith	unknown	
6	Fish Springs NFH	Brain Allen	unknown	
6	Fort Niobrara NWR	Steve Hicks	unknown	
6	Lake Ilo NWR	Kory Richardson	unknown	
6	Marais des Cygnes NWR	Patrick Martin	unknown	
6	National Elk Refuge NWR	Steven Kallin	unknown	
6	Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR	Steve Berendzen	unknown	
6	Tewaukon NWR	Rob Bundy	unknown	
6	Upper Souris	Thomas Pabrian	unknown	
6	Waubay NWR	Vacant	unknown	
6	Bear River	Bob Barrett	unknown	
6	J.Clark Salyer	Vacant	unknown	
6	Devil's Lake	Roger Hollevoet	unknown	
6	Crescent Lake	Mark Koepsel	unknown	
6	Medicine Lake	Jerry Rodriguez	unknown	
6	Leadville Fish Hatchery	Ed Stege	unknown	
6	Red Rock Lakes NWR	Bill West	unknown	
6	Bowdoin NWR	Carmen Luna	unknown	
6	Jackson Fish Hatchery	Kerry Grande	unknown	
7	Alaska Maritime NWR	Marc Webber	Visitor Center/ Admin Offices	0.04
7	Alaska Peninsula/Becharof NWR	Bill Schaff	Admin Offices	0.03
7	Arctic NWR	Roger Kaye	Admin Offices	
7	Innoko NWR	Bo Sloan	Admin Offices	0.00
7	Izembek NWR	Nancy Hoffman	Admin Offices	0.16
7	Kenai NWR	Gary Titus	Admin Offices	
7	Kodiak NWR	Kent Sundseth	Admin Offices	1.00
7	Koyukuk/Nowtina NWR	Kenton Moos	Admin Offices	0.17
7	Tetlin NWR	Bud Johnson	Admin Offices	0.62
7	Yukon Delta NWR	Pat Snow or Brian McCaffery	Admin Offices	0.75
8	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR	Mendel Stuart	Visitor Center	0.20
8	Desert NWR	Amy Sprunger	Field Station	
8	Modoc NWR	Tom Clay	Headquarters	0.27
8	San Luis NWR Complex	Kim Forrest	Headquarters	0.00
8	Stillwater NWR Complex	Carl Lunderstadt	Vault	0.00
8	Tule Lake NWR	Greg Austin	Complex Headquarters	0.00
8	San Luis NWR	Karl Stromayer	Headquarters	0.00
8	Regional Office	Anan Raymond	CRT Office	0.00
9	NCTC	Jeanne Harold	Archives	0.00

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
1	Hawaii	Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Honolulu)	Janet Ness	•			Papahānaumokuākea NM, Hanalei NWR, Pearl Harbor NWR	MOU	8100
1	Idaho	U. of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Lab of Anthropology (Moscow)	Leah Evan Jenke		•		Kooskia NFH		
1	Oregon	Benton County Historical Society (assumed portion of OSU Horner Museum collection)	Mary Gallagher	•			Wm. L. Finley NWR	MOU	None
1	Oregon	Harney County Historical Society (Burns)	Sharon Jones		•		Malheur NWR		
1	Oregon	Lake County Museum (Lakeview)			•				
1	Oregon	Fort Vancouver National Park	Thersesa Langford		•		Ridgefield NWR	Interagency	11000
1	South Dakota	School of Mines and Technology	Sally Shelton		•		McKay NWR	None	None
1	Washington	Eastern WA U, Arch and Historical Services (Cheney)	Stan Gough		•		Hagerman NFH, Turnbull NWR	None	None
2	Arizona	Arizona State Museum, U of Arizona (Tucson)			•				
2	New Mexico	Museum of New Mexico (Santa Fe)		•				Curation MOU	None
2	New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Dept of Anthropology (Albuquerque)			•				
2	New Mexico	U of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (Albuq.)			•				
2	Oklahoma	U of OK, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (Norman)			•				
2	Texas	Rio Grande Valley Museum			•				
2	Texas	U of Texas, Arch Research Lab (Austin)			•				
2	Texas	U of Texas, Ctr for Archaeological Research (San Antonio)			•			None	None
3	Illinois	American Resources Group (Carbondale)			•			None	None
3	Illinois	Center for American Archaeology		•				Curation MOU	None
3	Illinois	Illinois Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign			•				
3	Illinois	Illinois Transportation Research Center			•				
3	Illinois	S Illinois U, Ctr for Arch Investigations (Carbondale)			•				
3	Illinois	Southern Illinois U Museum (Carbondale)			•				
3	Indiana	Indiana University, William Hammond Mathers Museum			•				
3	Indiana	Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services			•				

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/ Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
3	Indiana	U of Indiana, Glenn A. Black Lab of Anthro (Bloomington)			•			None	None
3	Iowa	Iowa State Archaeologist (Iowa City)		•				MOU	None
3	Iowa	Luther College Archaeological Research Center (Decorah)			•				
3	Michigan	Commonwealth Assoc Laboratory (Jackson)			•			None	None
3	Michigan	Grass Lake Historical Society			•			None	None
3	Michigan	Michigan State Archaeologist			•			ARPA permits	
3	Michigan	Michigan State University Museum (East Lansing)			•			ARPA permits	
3	Michigan	Saginaw Archaeological Commission			•			None	None
3	Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology (Ann Arbor)			•			None	None
3	Michigan	U of Michigan, Museum of Paleontology (Ann Arbor)			•			None	None
3	Minnesota	Archaeological Field Services, Minnesota Department of Transportation			•			None	None
3	Minnesota	Archaeological Research Services			•			None	None
3	Minnesota	Becker County Historical Society			•				
3	Minnesota	Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota		•				Req order	None
3	Minnesota	Hamline University			•			None	None
3	Minnesota	Mankato State University Department of Anthropology			•			None	None
3	Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society (St. Paul)			•			None	None
3	Minnesota	St. Cloud State University (St. Cloud)			•			None	15,000
3	Minnesota	US Army Corps of Engineers, St Paul District			•			None	None
3	Missouri	Arrow Rock State Historic Site			•			None	None
3	Missouri	Lyman Archaeological Research Center			•				
3	Missouri	Southeast Missouri State University			•				
3	Missouri	Southwest Missouri State University, Center for Archaeological Research			•				
3	Missouri	Triad Research Services			•				
3	Missouri	U of Missouri, Geology Department Museum (Columbia)			•				

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/ Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
3	Missouri	University of Missouri Museum Support Center (Columbia)			•				
3	Wisconsin	Center for Archaeological Investigations, Marquette University			•				
3	Wisconsin	Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group			•			None	None
3	Wisconsin	Great Lakes Arch Research Ctr (Williamston)			•				
3	Wisconsin	Logan Museum			•				
3	Wisconsin	Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (LaCrosse)			•				
3	Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Archaeological Research Laboratories (Milwaukee)			•				
3	Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin Laboratory of Archaeology Madison)	Danielle Bendon		•				
3	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Historical Museum/Society (Madison)			•				
3	Illinois	Illinois State Museum (Springfield)			•				
4	Alabama	Auburn University (Auburn)	Eugene Futato		•			None	None
4	Alabama	U of Alabama, David L. DeJarnette Lab of Arch (Moundville)	Eugene Futato		•			None	None
4	Alabama	U of Alabama, Erskine Ramsay Arch Rep (Moundville)	Lela Donat		•			None	None
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station (Fayetteville)	Juliet Morrow		•				
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, Arkansas State U (Jonesboro)	Frank Schambach		•				
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, Southern Arkansas U (Magnolia)	Marvin D Jeter		•				
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, U of Arkansas (Monticello)	John House		•				
4	Arkansas	Arch Survey Station, U of Arkansas (Pinebluff)	Lela Donat		•				
4	Arkansas	U of Arkansas Archaeological Collection Facility (Fayetteville)	Mary Suter		•				
4	Arkansas	U of Arkansas, University Museum (Fayetteville)			•				
4	Delaware	MAAR and Associates			•			None	None
4	Florida	Florida Atlanta University (Boca Raton)	David Dickel/Marie Prentice		•				
4	Florida	Florida Bureau for Archaeological Research (Tallahassee)	William Marquardt/ Donna Ruhl	•				MOU	None

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/ Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
4	Florida	Florida Museum of Natural History (Gainesville)	Rochelle Marrinan	•				MOU	None
4	Florida	Florida State University (Tallahassee)			•				
4	Florida	Natural History Museum of the Florida Keys (Marathon)			•				
4	Florida	U of West Florida (Pensacola)			•				
4	Georgia	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science (Columbus)	Sue Moore		•				
4	Georgia	Georgia Southern University Museum (Statesboro)			•				
4	Georgia	South Georgia College (Douglas)	Mark Williams		•				
4	Georgia	University of Georgia (Athens)			•				
4	Georgia	University of West Georgia (Carrollton)			•				
4	Georgia	Valdosta State University (Valdosta)			•				
4	Georgia	Waycross Junior College (Waycross)			•				
4	Illinois	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale			•				
4	Louisiana	Louisiana Division of Archaeology (Baton Rouge)			•				
4	Louisiana	Louisiana State University Museum (Baton Rouge)	Jeffrey Girard		•				
4	Louisiana	Northeast Louisiana University (Monroe)	William P Athens		•				
4	Louisiana	R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc (New Orleans) Temporary			•				
4	Louisiana	University of Southwestern Louisiana (Lafayette)	Evan Peacock/Janet Rafferty		•				
4	Mississippi	Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Starkville			•				
4	Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson)			•				
4	Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Transportation	H Edward Jackson		•				
4	Mississippi	University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg)			•			None	None
4	North Carolina	East Carolina University (Greensville)			•			None	None
4	North Carolina	North Carolina Dept of Transportation (Raleigh)	Paul Thacker	•				MOA	None
4	North Carolina	Wake Forest University (Winston Salem)			•				
4	South Carolina	Charleston Museum (Charleston)	Sharon Pekrul		•				

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/ Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
4	South Carolina	South Carolina Inst of Archeology and Anth (Columbia)	Gena Horton		•				
4	Tennessee	Charles H. Nash Museum of Archaeology (Memphis)	Mark Norton		•				
4	Tennessee	Pinson Mounds Museum	Suzanne Hoyal		•				
4	Tennessee	Tenn Div of Archaeology, Dept of Conservation (Nashville)			•				
4	Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands SHPO (St. Thomas)	Michael Raber		•				
5	Connecticut	U of Connecticut, Dept of Anthropology (Storrs)	Kevin McBride		•		Stewart B. McKinney NWR	None	0
5	Delaware	Delaware Archaeological Museum	Charles Fithian		•		Bombay Hook NWR, Prime Hook NWR	Yes	0
5	Delaware	Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	Alice Guerrant		•		Bombay Hook NWR	None	0
5	Maine	Maine State Museum (Augusta)	Bruce Bourque		•		Craig Brook NFH, Moosehorn NWR, Rachel Carson NWR	Curation MOA	0
5	Maine	Northeast Archaeological Research Center (Farmington)	Ellen Cowie	•			Missisquoi NWR	None	0
5	Maryland	Havre de Grace Decoy Museum			•		Chincoteague NWR	Cooperative Agreement	0
5	Maryland	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab	Sara Rivers Coffield	•			Blackwater NWR, Patuxent Research Refuge, Eastern Neck NWR	Contract	
5	Massachusetts	Peabody Essex Museum (Salem)	Karen Kramer-Russell		•			R8 None, R5 Yes	R8 None, R5 Yes
5	Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology (Boston)	Melody Henkel		•		Great Meadows,	Yes	0
5	Massachusetts	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	Stephen Pendry		•		S.O. Conte Fish Research Lab	None	0
5	New Jersey	New Jersey State Museum	Greg Lattanzi		•		Cape May NWR, Wallkill River NWR	None	0
5	New York	Alabama Historical Society (Basom)	Ellen Bachorski		•		Iroquois NWR	None	0
5	New York	New York State Museum (Albany)	Penelope Drucker	•			iroquois NWR	none	0
5	New York	State U of New York (Buffalo) Narian White Anthropology Research Museum	Kyle Sommerville		•		Erie NWR	none	0
5	Rhode Island	Public Archaeology Lab	Deborah Cox		•		Great Meadows, Assabet River NWR, Trustum Pond NWR, Ninegret NWR, Wertheim NWR	No	0
5	Rhode Island	Rhode Island College (Providence)	Pierre Morenon		•		Trustum Pond NWR	None	0

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/ Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
5	Vermont	University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program	John Crock		•		Missisquoi NWR	None	0
5	Vermont	Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center	Sarah Bergh		•		Missisquoi NWR	Not Yet	0
5	Virginia	Fairfax County Heritage Resources (Falls Church)	Mike Johnson		•		Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck NWR	Yes	0
5	Virginia	Mariners' Museum			•		Chincoteague NWR	None	0
5	Virginia	Prince William County Historic Preservation Division	Brendon Hanafin		•		Occoquon NWR	Yes	0
5	Virginia	Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Richmond)	Keith Egloff		•		Great Dismal Swamp NWR, James River NWR, Chincoteague NWR, Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck NWR, Back Bay NWR	yes	0
5	West Virginia	Shepherd University	Chuck Hulse		•		NCTC	None	0
5	West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Culture and History	Susan Pierce		•		NCTC	None	0
6	California	Raymond Alf Museum	unknown	•			Charles M. Russell	None	None
6	California	University of California, Berkley	unknown	•			Browns Park	None	None
6	Colorado	Museum of Northwest Colorado	Unknown	•			Browns Park	None	None
6	Colorado	University of Denver	unknown		•		Lake Mason	None	None
6	Montana	Historical Research Associates (Missoula)	unknown	•			Charles M. Russell	None	None
6	Montana	Museum of the Rockies, Montana State U (Bozeman)	unknown	•			National Bison Range	None	None
6	Montana	University of Montana (Missoula)	unknown	•			Fort Niobrara	ARPA permits	None
6	Nebraska	U of Nebraska (Lincoln)	unknown	•			Lake Ilo	ARPA permits	None
6	North Dakota	North Dakota Heritage Center (Bismarek)	unknown	•			Devil's Lake Lake Ilo Tewaukon Browns Park	None	None
6	North Dakota	U of North Dakota, Dept of Anthro/Arch (Grand Forks)	Unknown	•			Sully's Hill	None	None
6	North Dakota	North Dakota State University (Fargo)	unknown	•			Waubay	None	None
6	South Dakota	South Dakota Archeological Research Center (Rapid City)	unknown	•			Waubay	None	None
6	South Dakota	U of South Dakota, Anthropology Department (Vermillion)	unknown	•			Fish Springs	None	None
6	Utah	U of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History (Salt Lake City)	unknown	•			National Elk Refuge	None	None
6	Wyoming	Western WY College, Lab of Anthropology (Rock Springs)	unknown	•			Seedskadee	None	None
6	Wyoming	Wyoming State Historical Society (Cheyenne)		•				MOU	15000

Table 5. Non-Federal USFWS Repositories Information, continued

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Repository Contact</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Collections from? (Refuge/Hatchery Name)</i>	<i>Repository Agreement</i>	<i>Funding Amount in FY</i>
7	Alaska	University of Alaska Museum of the North					Alaska Maritime	None	
7	Indiana	Indiana University	Ingrid Martis		•		Alaska Maritime	MOU	2500
7	Alaska	Museum of the Aleutian Islands	Holly Cusack-McVie	•			Kenai, Alaska Maritime	MOU	none
7	Alaska	Pratt Museum	Diane Hanson		•		Kenai, Alaska Maritime	None	none
7	Alaska	University of Alaska (Anchorage)	Wendy Teeter		•		Alaska Maritime	None	None
7	California	University of California, Los Angeles Fowler Museum of Culture History			•		Alaska Maritime		
7	Ohio	Dayton Society of Natural History	Claire milner		•		Innoko, Koyukuk, Alaska Maritime, Kenai	None	none
7	Pennsylvania	U of Pennsylvania, University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology (Philadelphia)		•			Ash Meadows NWR, Desert NWR	MOU	2500
8	Nevada	Nevada State Museum & Historical Society (Las Vegas)	Lisa Deitz		•		Clear Lake NWR, Tule Lake NWR		
8	California	U of California (Davis)	Paul Buck		•		Desert NWR,		
8	Nevada	DRI, Quaternary Sciences Center (Las Vegas)	Maggie Brown		•		Desert NWR, Ruby Lake NWR, Stillwater WMA, Sheldon NWR	MOU	
8	Nevada	Nevada State Museum (Carson City)	Herb Maschner		•		Izembek, Alaska Maritime, Hagerman NFH, Turnbull NWR	None	None
Multi-Regions									
1 7	Idaho	Idaho Museum of Natural History (Pocatello)	Greg Retallack	•			Alaska Peninsula, Yukon Delta, McKay NWR	None	2,000
1 7	Oregon	U of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Condon Museum of Geology (Eugene)	Greg Retallack	•			Kodiak, Alaska Maritime, Dungeness NWR, Ridgefield NWR	Region 7 – ARPA permits, Region 1 – SUP	R7 – 5987, R1 – none
1 7	Washington	U of Washington, Burke Museum (Seattle)	Steve Denton, Laura Phillips (arch), Ronald Eng (paleo)		•				
1 7 8	New York	American Museum of Natural History	David Hurst Thomas		•		Alaska Maritime, Stillwater NWR	None	None
4 7	Washington DC	National Museum of Natural History-Smithsonian			•		Alaska Maritime, Kodiak, ?	none	none
4 6	Connecticut	Peabody Museum, Yale			•				
4 7	Massachusetts	Peabody Museum, Harvard			•		Alaska Maritime	none	none
5 6	Pennsylvania	Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh)	Deborah Harding – archaeology collections, Timothy A. Pearce mollusk collection		•		Erie NWR	No	0
6 8	California	Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology (USC Berkley)	Victoria Bradshaw		•				

Public Use

Several cultural resources authorities direct federal agencies to educate the public on its historic resources. Museum collections often take a central role in these education efforts, either in the form of museum exhibits at USFWS Visitor Centers or as traveling exhibits used by field or regional staff to take the message of protection of historic resources to various audiences. In FY12, 50 FWS Visitor Center’s include exhibits pertaining to history or prehistory. Materials in these exhibits are often from the field station’s museum property. USFWS collections that are available for research are those housed in our Federal repositories (NCTC, DCB, and DeSoto). Table 6 notes their access request and viewing data for FY12.

As noted in the Timeline, the next milestone will be issuance of an updated Museum Property policy. A draft is complete but will require continued review and the submittal through USFWS leadership. Other potential projects include the addition of a museum property module to an archaeological database currently in use by our Region 3 and 6. The module would be simple and would be designed primarily to track collections and respond to this data call, but it would be a huge step for USFWS in managing its collections. The module would be designed to feed into the ICMS.

Table 6. Public Use for USFWS Museum Collections

<i>Repository</i>	<i>Number of research requests</i>	<i>Number of visitors to the collection</i>	<i>Number of research access</i>
NCTC	150	2,000	120
DCB*	-	-	-
DeSoto**	0	0	0

*No information submitted by DC Booth.
**While being rehoused, Bertrand material is not available to researchers or the public.

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